

NO QUESTION OF LEGALITY

There is no apprehension felt in the Executive department that Treasurer Campbell has run against any difficulty respecting the legality of the \$750,000 bond issue. Neither is the least doubt harbored of the perfect validity of the bonds.

Treasurer Campbell cabled some days ago for copies of the Senate and the House journals of the Legislature of 1905 and the volumes are well on the way to him. It was only an oversight that he did not take the journals along with him, but it will be remembered that the decision of his going away to sell the bonds was made on the morning of the day he sailed. Hence he left in rather a hurry.

When the last previous bonds were marketed, Dillon & Hubbard, the Territory's legal advisers in New York, had to have the legislative journals authorizing the loan to examine. The same requirement exists relative to the present issue of \$750,000. Governor Carter's reduction of the proposed loan to that amount from the sum of \$1,377,000 appropriated by the Legislature out of any loan funds that might be in the treasury in the biennial period ending June 30, 1907, has nothing to do with the authorization of a bond issue. Such authorization comes from the Organic Act and the Loan Act of 1903 with an amendment of 1904. One section of the Loan Act reads:

"No such bonds shall be issued, except in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature defining the purposes for which the same are to be issued, nor until approved by the President."

The Legislature of 1905 passed such an Act, defining purposes and items to the amount above stated, \$1,377,000, which went to the Governor for his approval in the fall end of the Legislature, when, as he informed the Legislature in a special message, he did not have time to consider it so carefully as he would like. The Governor, in that message, reserved executive discretion relative to the amount that should be raised and expended of loan money.

Then, in exercising that discretion, he considered the changed conditions arising from the inauguration of county government and made a selection of items from the loan appropriation bill which could be covered by a loan of \$750,000. An issue of bonds to that amount was accordingly determined, which President Roosevelt approved and which received all the sanctions and benefits desired from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior.

The Governor did not originate any items, so that every item selected by him has its purpose defined by the Legislature. There is nothing in any of the loan laws making it mandatory on the executive to borrow as much money as the Legislature chooses to appropriate, any more than to expend every dollar that may be appropriated. Every fiscal period's ending sees appropriations out of both current and loan funds lapsed and nothing done toward carrying out their defined purposes.

To a layman it would seem that if Governor Carter is bound to see the loan appropriations expended to the uttermost jot and tittle—saving only such purposes as can not, for unforeseen causes such as excessive bids, delay in preparing plans or procuring sites, etc., be executed within the period—such a fact could hardly invalidate an issue of bonds for a less amount than the total loan appropriations. He would simply, under such compulsion of legality, require only to have another issue or a series of issues of bonds made until the required aggregate was reached. Conditions, indeed, are easily imaginable where it would be sound public policy to divide the authorized amount of loans into several issues at divers times. For one thing, it is not advisable for the Territory to have interest accruing upon a large amount of money locked up in the treasury awaiting the convenience of the Government to expend it. Then the conditions of the money market may be such today as to make it highly advisable to defer the bulk of the Territory's borrowing for the period to a more convenient season.

Treasurer Campbell may have great difficulty in floating the loan with the bonds at three and a half per cent. It is more likely that this rather than any legal question is why no favorable or any reports have yet been received from him upon his prospects of success. He is very quiet but whether or not he is saving word remains to be seen. Neither Registrar Hapal nor his private business representative here has had a word from Mr. Campbell.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

A Chinese hackman's horse dropped dead on Queen street yesterday morning.

Judge De Bolt will have a calling of calendar this morning to set civil jury cases for trial.

Clarence H. Cooke has been elected vice president of the Hawaiian Trust Co. in place of George R. Carter, resigned.

Capt. Paul Smith, chief of the mosquito crusade, is going to place on public exhibition top minnows in a miniature aquarium.

Customs Inspector McGrew and Mrs. Louisa Avery will be married on Wednesday evening at Central Union church at 7:30 o'clock.

Frank E. Thompson has given out that a company will be incorporated to run the wireless telegraph system bought by him as trustee at sheriff's sale.

A meeting to organize an improvement club at Makiki was postponed from last night for one week on account of the departure of J. P. Cooke for Maui.

Attorney H. E. Cooper denies the report that the late Adolph Kuntz made another will than the one admitted to probate in Germany and to auxiliary probate here.

Bids for constructing the Manila sewer system, in which the local firm of Lord & Heiser took a hand, were to have been opened on Thursday. That firm obtained some of the Manila water works contracts.

Supt. Holloway of Public Works is co-operating with Supt. Babbitt of Public Instruction, in carrying out the legislation of last session providing for the display of the American flag over all school premises.

Mr. and Mrs. Stagg and daughter of Los Angeles are spending a few weeks at the Moana Hotel. Mr. Stagg is a prominent railroad man of Southern California and came to Honolulu partly for his health and partly to learn something about the islands.

W. A. Wann of Seattle is in Honolulu for a stay of some weeks, having been sent here to reorganize the local business of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Co. He attended the Merchants' Association banquet as the friend of Richard H. Trent.

Superintendent Babbitt has written to W. O. Smith, chairman of the Washington delegation, upon the needs of education in Hawaii. The public school attendance has increased from 7732 in 1894 to 15,202 in 1905.

Henry Bendel, who lost a hand by an accident on the dredge Pacific on Wednesday, is a graduate of the University of California in electrical engineering. His father is head of Tillman & Bendel, a large wholesale house of San Francisco.

U. S. Deputy Marshal Winter arrested a Porto Rican woman at Alea yesterday on the charge of bigamy. Her name is Maria Providencia Matton. She was presented before Commissioner Mailing by District Attorney Breckons and committed to the grand jury at next term of the Federal court.

Criminologist Doyle of the Attorney General's department, accompanied by O. Sorenson of the government survey office, and J. J. Williams, the veteran photographer, leave for Wailua today to visit the scene of the murder of little Simeon Wharton by Frank Johnson. A complete survey will be made of the Wharton premises and photographs will be taken of the Wharton home, the place where the body was found, and such other landscape features as the Attorney General's department may wish.

THE ONLY COUGH MEDICINE FREE FROM POISON.

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, Australia, had an analysis made of all the cough medicines that were sold on the market. Out of the entire list they found only one that they declared was entirely free from all poisons. This exception was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which proves it to be the safest and best that can be had. It is especially recommended for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and may be given to the little ones with absolute security. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

DAYTON TO COMMAND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Orders were issued at the Navy Department today detaching Rear Admiral George C. Reiter from the command of the Philippine squadron and sending him to Washington for duty. Captain James H. Dayton, president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, will be ordered to succeed Admiral Reiter with the Philippine squadron. Captain Dayton will be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral before he reaches his new post.

A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." This was written years ago; the work of civilizing and redeeming it has since been triumphantly accomplished; and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; creating a medicine of unequalled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in blood impurities, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Dyspepsia and Scrofulous Affections, it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint you. At all chemists.

INDEPENDENT STEAMSHIPS

George W. Smith was re-elected yesterday as president of the Merchants' Association. The other officers are Robert Catton, vice-president; E. H. Paris, secretary; W. W. Harris, treasurer.

During the meeting of the directors of the association, J. A. McCandless, who went to the Coast several weeks ago to look up the prospect of getting a steamer to put on the Honolulu-San Francisco run, to be owned by local capital, gave some data concerning the results of his trip. He stated that he had received a request from mainland promoters who are desirous of putting on a couple of steamers, asking him to ascertain the views of local people relative to their proposition.

Mr. McCandless informed the directors that there were two combinations at work on the project on the mainland, independent of the recently proposed Seattle-Honolulu line, and they were in earnest. Their proposition, of course, depended largely on whether they could get freight business from the islands. Mr. McCandless said that the local people were not asked to subscribe to stock. Should freight contracts offer the mainland promoters were ready to commence building steamers, or at least one to start with. A steamer of the kind proposed could make the trip in five-and-a-half days and could carry 250 passengers.

The Merchants' Association discussed the matter after Mr. McCandless withdrew. There was a general feeling that the time was ripe for the merchants to make contracts of the kind.

President Smith at length appointed as a special committee, Messrs. W. F. Dillingham, A. Gartley and E. H. Paris to sound the business community on the proposition.

Mr. McCandless says it is now up to Honolulu to take up or discard the proposition. He says that the sugar men will surely furnish the freight to make the project a go.

THE CASE AGAINST COMMANDER YOUNG

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Secretary Bonaparte has approved the findings of the court-martial held in the case of Comdr. Lucien Young, commanding the gunboat Bennington at the time an explosion of her boilers occurred at San Diego, Cal., last July.

The findings are that Commander Young is guilty on certain specifications under the charge of neglect of duty and not guilty on the other specifications. The court sentences him to be reprimanded by the Secretary and this sentence will be carried out. The specifications under the charge of neglect of duty, as set forth by the court, were:

"That Commander Young failed to enforce paragraph 9, article 1608, United States Navy regulations, which provides that all valves throughout the engine department are to be moved at least once each week; that he failed to enforce paragraph 12, article 1609, providing that the safety valves shall be partially lifted by hand gear at least once each week, when not under steam, to insure their good working order; that he failed to enforce other provisions of the regulations (article 652-2), under which it was his duty to see that the safety and sentinel valves were kept in good condition and efficient working order; that he failed to comply with the provisions of regulations found in article 437 and article 670, requiring the commanding officer to approve the smooth log, and that he failed to give such orders as precautionary instructions and to make such inspections as were appropriate and necessary to insure the efficient condition of the engine department of the vessel under his command, for the efficiency of which he was charged with responsibility."

The case of Ensign Wade, who was associated with Commander Young in this matter, has not yet been disposed of.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The mortuary report for December for Honolulu issued by the Territorial Board of Health contains the following: Total mortality, 68; males, 40; females, 28; annual death rate per 1000 of population, 20.76.

Divided by ages—Under 1 year, 21; five years, 6; ten years, 3; twenty years, 3; thirty years, 5; forty years, 10; fifty years, 3; sixty years, 4; seventy years, 6; over seventy, 7.

Divided as to nationality—Americans, 4; British, 0; Chinese, 11; Germans, 0; Hawaiians, 23; Japanese, 11; Koreans, 2; part Hawaiian, 3; Portuguese, 2; Porto Ricans, 1; other nationalities, 1.

Of the better known diseases the classification is malarial fever, 1; typhoid fever, 2; diarrhea, 1; dysentery, 1; alcoholism, 1; cancer, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 7; old age, 2; premature births, 3; apoplexy, 1; hemorrhage of brain, 2; convulsion, 2; mania, 1; paralysis, 1; heart diseases, 3; bronchitis, 1; pneumonia, 8; bright's disease, 1; suicide, 1.

George W. Smith, member of the delegation from Hawaii to Washington to appear before Congress on behalf of the "75 per cent. revenue" scheme recommended by President Roosevelt, will have an unusual experience upon reaching the Sierras.

Not since the year 1872 has he seen snow. That was thirty-four years and it takes something like fortitude to leave the halmy Isle of the Paradise of the Pacific to plunge into the cold winter weather which he will experience from the time he reaches the foot of the Sierras until he gets to Washington and then back again.

LONG RANGE JUDGMENT

Judge Gear's "long range decision" was the occasion of something like a deadlock in the suit of the Territory of Hawaii against Catton Bros. & Co. yesterday—but more incidentally than immediately, as the specific point now in issue related to forms of pleading.

It will be remembered that Judge Gear, shortly before his term of office expired, called a decision from San Francisco granting a new trial, the original trial having resulted in a verdict for the Territory for the value of a dredge lost while under lease to the Cattons. Judge Lindsay, on succeeding Gear, made an order to enter Gear's called decision for a new trial. A bill of exceptions to this order was entered by the Government. Judge Lindsay passed on the exceptions, sustaining some and denying others, and giving the plaintiff ten days in which to amend the bill.

No amendment was filed and the matter came up now on a motion by plaintiff for a settlement of the bill of exceptions. This motion Judge Lindsay denied, leaving the Government's appeal from the granting of a new trial, in the air.

Attorney General Peters and Deputy Milverton represented the plaintiff, and Messrs. Kinney and Derby the defendant.

DR. JORDAN EXPLAINS THE DENVER INTERVIEW

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Jan. 3.—Dr. Jordan returned to the campus from his Eastern trip this evening, and was met upon his arrival by the representatives of the San Francisco morning papers. Upon being questioned in regard to the much-discussed Denver interview, he gave out the following signed statement:

"The Denver report in the Bulletin tonight is incomplete and incorrect, though perhaps not intentionally so. It was my mistake to talk at all with so careless a young man after the interview was over. It was clearly understood that I authorized but one single statement. I said that we were sure that Mrs. Stanford's death was due to natural causes. It was caused probably by a rupture of the blood vessels of the heart. The rest as telegraphed from Denver was a jumble of blunders, for which I take no responsibility. I shall not discuss the subject farther."

D. S. JORDAN.

Irene Ah On was granted a divorce, with costs but not alimony, against Ah On, the former Chinese policeman, by Judge Lindsay yesterday. E. A. Douthitt appeared for the woman and S. F. Chillingworth for the man.

Gross cruelty and non-support were the grounds made out. Mrs. Ah On told a pitiful story of abuse at her husband's hands. Her life had been threatened at different times with a revolver and a hatchet. She had been assaulted with such weapons of peace as an opium pipe, a currycomb and a corker.

Ah On made a poor motion to ward off an order of alimony, saying it had cost him \$750 to defend himself from prosecution for perjury. The money came from a deposit of \$3000 Mex. in China, of a party with but \$800 American gold. Ah On said he smoked opium when he could afford it, but under his reduced circumstances he was now content to eat the drug. This mode of consumption made ten cents' worth of opium last a month.

Respondent denied that he supported another woman but accused his wife of living at times with Antone Manuel, the messenger of the Federal court. This caused the calling of Mrs. Ah On and Manuel, both of whom testified that there was no truth in the accusation.

Porto Ricans are rapidly filling up the gap in cases of violations of United States social laws, which has existed since the general cleaning up of the "Ten Dollar Club" series wherein the Japanese held the center of the stage.

Yesterday the committal the previous day of a Porto Rican woman for bigamy was reported and the same morning Commissioner Mailing, upon due examination, committed another to the grand jury for the same offense. This was Adela Lozados alias Adela Sing. The information filed by District Attorney Breckons was to the effect that on March 8, 1903, Adela married Sam Sing, Chinese, and that while he was still living, on March 14, 1905, she married George W. Reese.

Ball in these cases is \$1000 for each, which practically means that the accused will rest in jail until their trials. Another committal in a similar class of offense made yesterday was that of Joe Revara for unlawful intercourse with Providencia Andino, wife of Gregorio Andino.

JAPAN WANTS GREAT HARBOR

WASHINGTON, December 31.—That the Japanese are a far-seeing race is shown by the way they build for the future. Consul Sharp of Kobe has sent to the Department of Commerce and Labor a clipping from the Chronicle, a Japanese paper printed in English, which deals with the determination of the Japanese to have a large harbor that will rival Shanghai, Hongkong, or even large Western cities.

Mr. Takugoro, a leading citizen of Osaka, thinks it is time for Japan to move forward. He points to the work

in the past of Europeans and Americans in building up trade on the Atlantic, and contends the same thing is possible on the Pacific. America, China, Japan, India and Australia are the lands chiefly interested in the era opening in the Orient and on the Pacific.

The country or countries favorably situated for trade, he says, are sure to be benefited by every movement forward. Japan is already doing business with the principal countries on the Pacific, and is eagerly looking forward to the time when it will be able to extend its trade into all parts of the world. To do this it will need facilities for handling, forwarding, receiving and transporting goods. Panama, Mr. Nakahashi thinks, is to be the leading port on the Pacific, followed in importance by San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver and Portland. No important port is possible on the South American coast, for geographical conditions will not permit it. In Asia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Osaka, Manila and Dally are to be the ports, and important in the order indicated. All of these are capable of being improved and doubtless will be as trade increases.

Discussing the relative advantages of the several principal commercial ports of the East, Mr. Nakahashi says:

"Manila will not, despite the desires and efforts of Americans, develop into a first-class trade port owing to the fact, apart from the torrid climate, it has neither factories of importance nor a large field for inland trade, while, as an intermediate port for China, Japan, or Korea, the distance is too great and fuel too dear. The same may be said of Dally to a certain extent, with the only exception in its favor that as a terminus of a 500-mile railway, malls and a certain class of travelers will pass through the place. But so long as railway freight can not successfully compete with steamships and Eastern Siberia and Northern Manchuria remain more densely populated than Southern Manchuria, Dally will remain a second-class trade port. It is therefore only Hongkong, Shanghai and Osaka which possess qualifications that will enable them to develop into important commercial emporiums in East Asia."

NEW TIME SAVING PLAN

"I have decided to adopt a new system with regard to the setting of cases for trial," Judge De Bolt said to an Advertiser reporter yesterday.

"This is to abandon the calling of the calendar. The old system of calling the calendar on given days has taken a great deal of time. Not only that, but the process in one court has interfered seriously with business in other courts. So many attorneys have to attend the calling of the calendar before one judge that business is delayed before other judges."

"Now, instead of calling the calendar, I propose to take up cases in the order in which they appear upon the printed calendar for the term. Attorneys interested in cases near the top will be expected to appear in time and, if they are not ready, present motions for continuance to stated dates or inform the court of any intermediary pleadings they intend making."

"As far as possible, three or four days' notice will be given to attorneys of the probable time at which cases are retained in will be reached. Cases where the parties are not ready will, unless otherwise arranged, go in their order to the foot of the calendar."

"Sometimes, under the old way, attorneys at the calling of the calendar would fight for delay, evidently in some instances not wanting the cases tried at all that term. As the calendar is always printed some days in advance of the opening of the term there will be no occasion for any complaint of surprise in taking up cases in their order without ceremony."

"I believe the new plan will save a great deal of time and expedite the business of the court. At least I intend to give it a trial."

AMUSEMENTS ON MIDWAY.

Amusements among the marines on Midway Isle were few and far between, but, according to reports of the men who have just returned from there, they found life worth living after all. Dr. Tyree, surgeon, U. S. N., who has been eleven months on Midway as surgeon attached to the marine guard, says that amusements consisted of reading books, bathing, and—

"Well," says the doctor, "one gets used to life there, that's all." Dr. Tyree is domiciled at the Hawaiian Hotel. He may return to the Coast on a transport, but is likely to go by a mail steamer.

The marine detachment goes back to San Francisco on the next transport.

Judge De Bolt ordered a venire for the following additional jurors for this term, returnable on Monday at 10 o'clock: James E. Jaeger, Geo. H. Childs, Jos. Lewis, Ed. P. O'Brien, John Crowder, Paul Lemke, Wm. McGowan, Jr., M. G. Carroll and Ed. Drew.

Judge Robinson ordered a venire for fourteen additional jurors in his court, returnable at 10 o'clock Monday. The following names were drawn: Edwin Mitchell, W. P. O'Brien, James Haughton, John G. Alberts, Archibald A. Dunn, James Lemon, J. Ordesten, Charles Crozier, E. O. White, John Mallina, Edmund Swan, W. R. Waters, Wm. Kaulbaum and Arch. S. Robertson.

Both courts have been running on scant panels. A criminal case was tried by Judge Robinson with eleven jurors to save the time a special venire would take.

Lehalna school had 203 pupils in attendance last Monday, the largest number on record.

CROCKETT REFINERY

The Chronicle of December 30 says: A new era of prosperity will dawn upon California and its beneficent effects will be felt throughout the Pacific Coast, beginning in the month of March of the coming year. A great and important industry is to be inaugurated at that time in Crockett, Contra Costa county, Cal., when the machinery of the large refinery of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company will be set in motion. The site occupied by the refinery at Crockett is an ideal location on the banks of the straits of Carquinez and alongside the Southern Pacific Company's tracks, affording the company unequalled shipping facilities, both by rail and water, to all parts of the globe, as well as for receiving material from ship and car, which may deliver freight at the door of the refinery. The location of this great industry will be of incalculable benefit to the people of Contra Costa and Alameda counties, as it will employ hundreds of persons living in the vicinity, and will disburse vast sums for labor and other commodities. Its benefits to the community at large are much further reaching than those that will accrue to the people of its immediate vicinity.

The company has secured contracts for a term of years by which it controls over 82 per cent. of the island output of sugar, and is thus assured of an inexhaustible supply of pure cane sugar for many years to come. These exceptional facilities enable the refinery to compete effectively for the trade of the Pacific Coast, and it well behooves wholesale and retail dealers of the Pacific states and territories to co-operate with the company, in order to encourage wholesome competition and enjoy the benefits which must of necessity accrue to themselves. The plant is owned and controlled by a coterie of Hawaiian planters and their associates in San Francisco, while the management of the company and the administration of its business are in the hands of the following directors, leading bankers and merchants and men of the highest standing in the community: President, R. P. Rithet, president of Welch & Co., commission and shipping; vice-president, Wallace M. Alexander of Alexander & Baldwin, Limited; treasurer, Frank B. Anderson, vice-president of the Bank of California; Warren D. Clark of Williams, Dimond & Co.; Albert Meyer of Daniel Meyer, bankers; James Rolph, Jr., of Hind, Rolph & Co.; George E. Fairchild, merchant.

George M. Rolph of San Francisco has been appointed manager, and has assumed charge of the business interests of the corporation. His familiarity with the needs of the market fit him eminently for the position. The refining operations will be under the supervision of Max Lorenz who has acquired ample experience in the refineries of Germany and on the Hawaiian plantations.

The entire people of the Coast are to be congratulated upon the acquisition of this important enterprise, the success of which is assured with the growth of the population.

ENGLAND WAS READY TO FIGHT GERMANY

LONDON, January 4.—On unimpeachable authority, the inner history of the Anglo-German dispute in connection with the concessions made to Germany in Madeira can now be disclosed. It shows plainly that Great Britain and Germany recently were on the verge of war. The facts here set forth can be vouched for despite any denials that may be made. The German concessionaries in Madeira desired to expatriate a British subject, but Portugal declined to insist on the expatriation. Germany threatened to send warships to the Tagus, and Portugal thereupon informed the British Minister at Lisbon.

A cabinet meeting was held, at which it was decided that a British squadron should immediately sail from Gibraltar and take up a position fifty miles from the mouth of the Tagus.

This move was carried out so secretly that news of it did not get into any of the newspapers. Then followed a momentous discussion in London. The British Admiralty was in favor of giving no information to Germany and allowing the German warships to proceed unsuspectingly to the Tagus. Eventually, however, it was decided officially to inform Portugal of the fleet's position and readiness to support her. The information was formally handed by the Portuguese authorities to the German Minister at Lisbon, and no more threats were heard.

Portugal begged Germany and Great Britain to settle the Madeira affair between themselves. Germany now is willing to give up the concessions if Great Britain will persuade Portugal to indemnify the concessionaries. Thus an incident which at one time was more serious than the public ever imagined gives promise of an early settlement.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Webb, who were married about a week ago, were tendered a surprise party on Thursday evening at their home on Anapuni st. Dancing and music generally was enjoyed. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Fennell, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Johnson, Misses Athalia Levey, Mary Crewes, Garrie Crewes, Bernice Dwight, Lucy Lloyd, Neille McLean and K. McCorriston, and Messrs. B. F. Howland, J. H. Howland, S. F. Chillingworth, Jr., Wm. Chillingworth, J. Venhuizen, Joseph Ale, B. H. Clarke, J. H. Clarke, Jas. Crewes, J. Allen and Geo. Desha, Jr.